CORN IS EASILY PUT INTO SILOS

Almost Any Green Crop Can Successfully Be Made Into Palatable Silage.

MOST NUTRIENTS PRESERVED

Can Be Put Into Silo at an Expense Not Above That of Shocking, Husking, Grinding and Shredding—Less Waste in Feeding.

Almost any green crop can be made into silage successfully. Much care, however, must be taken to expel the air from such hollow-stemmed plants as the small cereal grains by cutting fine and packing firmly. Other crops, of which legumes are examples, are deficient in the fermentable constituents needed for palatable silage. On the other hand, a few crops, such as the saccharine sorghums, have so much sugar that unless cut at a more mature stage they have a tendency to produce sour silage.

Food Material From Corn.

In most parts of the United States more food material can be obtained from an acre of corn as silage than from an acre of any other crop that can be grown. Corn is more easily harvested and put into the silo than crops like rye, clover, cowpeas, or alfalfa, and when cut for silage the maximum quantity of nutrients is preserved. Experiments have shown that corn, when siloed, lost 15.6 per cent of the dry matter, against 23.8 per cent when cut for fodder and cured in the field. Moreover, there is less waste in feeding silage than in feeding fodder, since good silage properly fed is all consumed.

Land Ready.

When corn is cut for silage the land is cleared and left ready for another crop sooner than when the corn is shocked or is husked from the stand-

Cutting and Blowing Corn Into Silo.

ing stalk. Corn can be put into the silo at a cost not above that of shocking, husking, grinding and shredding.

Farmers' Bulletin 578 on "The Making and Feeding of Silage" may be had by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SYSTEMS OF FARM ACCOUNTS

Ready-Made Schemes Seldom Bring Out Essential Facts That Farmer Ought to Know.

Farmers, as a rule, are highly individualistic in their methods, and farm business conditions vary widely. Accordingly, ready-made systems of farm accounts seldom bring out all the facts that the farmer ought to know. Systems must be developed to fit each man's requirements, and efforts to shape one's needs according to a prepared system not based primarily on these needs will almost inevitably result in failure.

AVOID BLACKLEG INFECTION

Bodies of Animals Dying of That Disease Should Be Burned or Buried Quite Deeply.

Carcasses of animals dying of blackleg should either be burned or buried deeply. The bodies of such animals constitute the main source of blackleg infection, and it is a dangerous practice to allow a carcass to decay where it falls or merely haul it to some out of the way place. Likewise, skinning or opening a carcass increases the danger of infection.

WATCH OUT FOR POLLUTION

Inspection of Wells and Springs, Sources of Water Supply, Should Be Made.

Purity and abundance are the two essentials of water supply. Wells and springs are the usual sources of farm water, but both may easily be contaminated, and the vicinity should, therefore, be inspected for possible sources of pollution.

MAKING PORK WITH ALFALFA

Without Crop of Legume Producer Is Handicapped—Hogs Do Not Relish Bulky Feeds.

The pork producer without alfalfa is handicapped from the start. Hogs are not designed by nature to consume large quantities of bulky feeds as are cattle and sheep, but there seems to be an exception in the case of alfalfa.

RELATIVE HARDINESS

"It is a mistaken idea that scrubs are more hardy if only those are kept which are of good constitutional vigor."—United States Department of Agriculture.

Feed in Acre of Corn.

More food can be obtained from an acre of corn as silage than from an acre of any other crop that can be grown.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Select your seed corn in the field before husking time. Good seed grows bigger crops than common seed.

Feed Poultry Regularly.

Poultry soon become accustomed to regular hours of feeding. Don't disappoint them.

WHITE SWEET CLOVER CROP IS PREFERABLE

Breeding Is Much Easier Than With Red Variety.

Interesting Facts Brought Out by Recent Experiments Conducted by Department of Agriculture and Iowa State College.

Red clover, recent investigations have shown, is practically self-sterile; that is, under the influence of its own pollen a very small number of seeds on a given plant will set. In this respect it differs from white sweet clover, which tests have demonstrated will set nearly as many seeds under the influence of its own pollen as it will with the pollen of another plant. This makes the breeding of white

Cutting Clover for Seed With Grain Binder.

sweet clover a much more promising undertaking than the breeding of red clover. These facts have been brought out by recent experiments conducted by the United States department of agriculture in co-operation with Iowa State college. The federal department's investigators plan to follow up these discoveries with the selection and breeding of white sweet clover for increased forage and seed production.

It was also found that sweet clover needs a great deal of moisture to mature the seed properly. This is one of the reasons why the second crop of sweet clover sometimes has a better seed yield than the first. There being a smaller amount of growth on the second crop, the plants do not draw on the water supply so strongly and there is more water left for the maturing of the seed.

DRIED CORN FOR WINTER USE

Sweet Corn Cheap and Easy to Prepare for the Family During Cold Weather—Store in Dry Place.

Dried corn is as old as the early American Indians. Sweet corn is one of the easiest of the vegetables to dry for winter use. If there is enough on the market, the corn can be bought very cheaply, or if you have a surplus in your garden, it will be well worth your while to dry that surplus. As soon as the corn is pulled, husk the ears and boil for five minutes to set the milk. Cut the corn off of the cob, and place on the dryer in the sun and air for a day or until the corn has been dried. Place trays in the oven and finish drying. Store in a dry, cool place until it is desired during the winter.

GOOD SIRES NEEDED

"Breeds of livestock cannot be improved without the constant use of good sires. A good sire so impresses his characteristics upon his offspring that they are more like him than like the common herd."—Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

BLUE GRASS IS DETRIMENTAL

Iowa State College Favors Disk to Get Rid of Noxious Plant—Alfalfa Left Unhurt.

Nothing is more detrimental to the growth of alfalfa than blue grass, and perhaps nothing is harder to get rid of. Some use the springtooth harrow, but it does not do satisfactory work. The Iowa State college says the disk does much better work, as it will tear out the blue grass and leave most of the alfalfa unhurt. Naturally, the disk will split some of the crowns of the alfalfa, but this is far better than losing the whole field. The disking should be done right after the first or second cutting.

SERIOUS LOSS BY CUTWORMS

Corn and Other Cereal Crops Suffer Greatly Every Year.—Fall Plowing Is Beneficial.

Cutworms cause serious losses to corn and other cereal crops every year in the United States. These worms are the young of brown or gray moths, or "millers," which lay their eggs on grasses and grains. The young cutworms live in the soil during the winter and attack the grain soon after it sprouts in the spring. Fall plowing is a beneficial measure for control where practicable.

BUSINESS STEP FOR FARMER

One of Most Practical Things He Can Do Is to Familiarize Himself With Market Ways.

One of the most practical steps the shipper can take to better his condition is to familiarize himself with business practices and to secure a better knowledge of the way his produce is handled on the market.

Cutting Soy Beans.

Cutting soy beans for seed is not the most particular job in the world and yet if it is done right, especially with beans at the price they are now.

Keep Tools Working.

It isn't so much a question of what tools you use in gardening as how much you keep those working that you do use.

Sometimes it is risky to turn young calves out with mature cattle. It is wise to have a pasture lot for them.

AT-HOME DRESSES

Simple Effects Characterize the Models Now Offered.

Little One-Piece Gowns of Soft Wool or Silk Fabric Are Favored by Milady.

Never were the costumes designed for the afternoon of "the day" at home so alluring in unusual artistry in simple effects.

The modes for the afternoon, when friends arrive to chat informal how'dys over cups filled with impromptu-brewed beverage, are quite wonderful in simple adjustment and decoration that typify the best artistry. Many of the models presage a permanency of respect for comfort, good health and beauty in the development of modes.

The little gowns for the afternoon at home are especially simple in the portrayal of a hostess' good taste in separating herself from any hint of being overdressed.

One model is a combination of skirt and jacket. The skirt is of black taffeta, quite plain, with exception of an apron of the same fabric, at the front, caught up in soft watteau folds at the left side, and secured at the hip line in one soft, long loop and longer end of the same fabric.

The back of the skirt is scantily fulled. The jacket is of white lace over fine black net, and it hangs straight to the hip line. The fronts form a low V, and attached to the edges and to the semilow neck, in the back, is a wide Venice lace bertha, flowered on an almost transparent background.

Little black beads glisten on the definite and sweeping neck line. The open front of the vestee is filled with six rows of soft lilac taffeta ribbon, scantily fulled into ruffles. The sleeves are elbow length, finished with narrow Venice lace. This model is declared one of the extremes in "dressiness," for the afternoon at home.

Little one-piece gowns of soft wool or silk fabric, daintily and plainly developed are especially in favor for milady's at home afternoon. Skirts and blouses, in odd or usual combination, are shown in great variety for these occasions.

One blouse has a front of red chiffon satin and attached sides and back of twill wool fabric. These sides are gathered at the waistline, and depend straight to the hip line. The plain back is similar. The sleeves are of the wool fabric, bell shaped at the wrist. Many of the blouses are quite plain, of lace, soft silk or wool—and others are fluffy and frilly things, but not at all suggestive of elaboration.

CHIC HAT OF AUTUMN BROWN

Here is shown an appealing hat of autumn leaf brown velvet; it is trimmed with a feathery fancy of the same color.

DUVETYN AND SATIN DRESS

A dress of duvetyn and satin in wonderful shade of apricot, verging toward orange. On the skirt is embroidered realistic bunches of grapes.

USE RIBBON LOOP TRIMMING

Decoration Popular for Frocks, Millinery and Negligee, as Well as Fancy Work.

A ribbon trimming that is very pretty is made of ribbon loops. Satin ribbon about an inch wide is the favorite ribbon to make it of, and the loops are applied in all sorts of ways. Flat loops about two inches deep are perhaps the most favored. Pale pink ribbon loops make the sole trimming on a young girl's party frock of pink georgette and are looped at intervals of a few inches apart around the round baby neck, hang just below the wide girdle at the top of the skirt and are looped upward on the short bell sleeves and upward from the hem.

On millinery loops of grosgrain ribbon, to imitate fringe, around the crown of this year's turbans are very good.

Other wearables on which this popular ribbon loop trimming is seen include negligee, camisoles, petticoats, children's frocks, evening frocks and fancy work, such as sofa cushions and bureau accessories.

Wool Flowers and Trimmings.

For fall, crocheted and embroidered wool trimming for hats will be more widely used than ever. Stiff geometric designs embroidered on felt, duvetyn and velvet in all colors, it is said by designers, will be fashionable. Wool embroidery on a net foundation if it is slightly raised, gives the effect of having been crocheted instead of worked through the material.

Boudoir Coat.

For the boudoir, to give added warmth, little silk coats are worn instead of sweaters. They are sometimes padded with cotton for warmth, but withal they are so supple that they cling to the figure charmingly.

MANY CAPES WORN IN PARIS

French Styles Counted on to Hold Sway Throughout Country for Fall Wear.

Wise in the changed ways of the world, we no longer look every autumn for a complete revolution in fashion, such as used to happen in the old days, when every gown and suit in a woman's wardrobe might become unwearable almost over night, says a Paris writer in Vogue. Individual taste in dress is allowed its way nowadays, in a manner which was never dreamed of in our mothers' philosophy. Nevertheless, as summer wanes, we look eagerly for indications of coming modes in the dress of women whose ideas as a rule influence the mode, and we attend smart gatherings with our eyes wide open for any indication of future intentions on the part of the great couturiers.

What is worn in Paris during the Grande Semaine still has its bearing on what will be worn by the rest of the world in the autumn. Some of the early events were held in cool and threatening weather, with great gray clouds overhead, ready to pour rain on any expensive finery. The later races were held in magnificent sunshine, but because of the first damp experiences, every other woman was provided with a cape, and every possible variety of this garment was to be seen, in all materials, from rubberized white tussur, with a big collar of black oil cloth, to filmy lace, collared inconguously, but charmingly in black fox. Many capes were plaited all over, and these were sometimes of serge, crepe de chine or chiffon; many were of black velvet, a fashion note for autumn. Some of the linings were white, some were of flowery silks in bright colors. Here and there, blue serge might even be seen, lined with large figured cretonne.

THE LATEST PARIS COIFFURE

Hair Drawn Back Loosely From Forehead and Waved in Large Knot; Combs Used.

Fan-shaped coiffures are the fashion in Paris for evenings.

This method of hairdressing is particularly suitable for the tall, slim figure. The hair is drawn back loosely from the forehead and waved in a large knot just above the nape of the neck.

From the knot there stands up a wide, high fan-like wave of hair, supported by invisible combs, which often reach four to six inches in height. The general effect is striking. Hair is now usually worn in its natural color, and the use of henna and other coloring matters is vanishing.

An effective headdress is formed by a narrow band of brilliants just above the brow, which holds on the left-hand side a beautiful spray of black ospreys drooping over the face.

Applique Work for the Home.

Attractive and original luncheon sets, table runners, curtains, etc., can be made by applique work. Linen, either unbleached or colored, is generally used. The designs are carried out by using patches of cambric, gingham, or chambray of different patterns, to give the best idea of the flower or fruit chosen.

VEILS HAVE CALL FOR FALL

Face Coverings Popular in Both the Small and Huge Squares of Filmy Stuff.

It is obvious that the autumn winds may have their capricious will with veils—new types are displayed in confusion and the pronouncement is, "Everybody wears 'em."

There are small face veils, huge squares of filmy stuff, scarft veils, and utility weaves of various shapes that look fit to come out of bad weather as good as new. A leader in these hat swathings is made of Brussels lace, the center being of the net, with tiny knots in the thread that give the effect of dots.

The border develops floral patterns, petaled posies, leaves and stems, in lovely arrangement of finest net in plain double threads. This border is defined at the top with a narrow close-thread strip, and the lower edge is in scallops.

Chantilly lace is more frequent in veil stock than during several past seasons. The Vernese with its soft threads in tiny swirls is asking for popularity in small veils, the borders being in floral designs and rather narrow.

The scarfs are almost countless in variety, including plain and dotted net and lace and all kinds of filmy fabric in chiffon weave and some of them so thin they seem like little spreads of palest shadow.

The chiffons never were so sheer, and one quality carries a shimmer of pallid color in every flutter. Georgette veils for weather wear are in white and colors, including a very dark blue.

White, black and all colors are permitted in all kinds of veils—and the reds go to the violent extreme. The dotted effects include the size of a pea. A square lace net veil is sprawled all over with a floral design.

Lace and Embroidered Net.

Lace and embroidered net are the most popular fabrics of the hour.

Lace and Tulle Drapery.

Lace and tulle will drape many a formal evening gown.

IN ANOTHER KEY

BUDDY KNEW.

A schoolmaster in a rural council school was recently giving a lesson to the lowest standards on the formation of rain by the process of evaporation.

"You will notice," he said, "that during the evening following a hot summer day something rises from the surface of the ponds. What it is?"

One solitary hand gradually creeps up.

"Good boy. I can see you are thinking. What is it?"

G. B.—Frogs.

Beneath Them.

"The shopladies of this department store are haughty creatures."

"So they are, but if you want to see one of them exhibit extreme hauteur, just ask her if she'd care to attend a dance given by the employees of a 5 and 10-cent store."

SAME THING

He—I knew him when he hadn't a penny.

She—That's nothing I've known you for years, and you never had a penny.

Fearlessness.

The locomotive headlight bold
Looks out with a determined air.
The whistle shouts the maxim old,
"None but the brave deserve the fare."

Dad a Graduate, Too.

"So the boy is home from college?"

"Yes. Surprises me, too."

"That so?"

"Yes. Marvelous how much more they're teaching boys at that college now than they taught when I went there. I don't begin to know as much as he thinks he knows."

No Change for Him.

In spite of the advanced prices the barber was blue and the razor he was wielding seemed to share his discouragement.

"I've just about decided to open a butcher shop," he said, reaching for the powdered astringent.

"And will you close this one?" his victim gasped feebly.

Easily Done.

"George," murmured the sweet girl as she nestled up to him, "cigars are nothing but a habit."

"Yes, and you've succeeded in breaking one of my habits," George said, sadly, as he took the remains of a Havana from his waistcoat pocket.—North China Standard.

THE FEMININIST MOVEMENT

Why is Mrs. Leghorn so opposed to votes for hens?

Why what would you expect from one who insists on hatching her own eggs?

What They Told Me.

It happened to a traffic jam,
They all began to scold me;
I know the sort of fool I am,
The other drivers told me.

The One Retort.

"They have no use for children whatever."

"Hum, too bad their parents didn't feel the same way about it."

Translation.

"You're no good and you're fired," said the business manager.

"Is that statement ex-cathedra?" asked the haughty young college clerk.

"No, it ain't!" snapped the business manager; "it come straight from the boss."

Paradoxical Business.

"There is one thing queer about liquid voices."

"What is that?"

"That they give such solid returns."

Only Safe Way.

"Mr. Gloom, how many prizes do you think we should give at our baby show next week?"

"How many babies do you expect to be in the contest, Mrs. Clatter?"

"About one hundred, probably."

"Then give one hundred first prizes."

Endurable.

"That man's garrulity is an unendurable tax on my patience."

"Oh, no; no tax is unendurable as long as the government doesn't try to collect it."

The Reason.

"There goes a man who doesn't get credit at any business establishment in this town."

"You don't say so! Why, I understood he was exceptionally reliable. Why doesn't he get credit?"

"Because he prefers to pay cash."

Large Contract of Listening.

"A man should hear both sides of a question."

"True. But some questions get so big it's liable to take a lifetime to hear one side."

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade an Market Reports.

BALTIMORE.—No. 1 red winter spot, $2.42; No. 2 red winter spot, $2.42; No. 2 red garlick spot $2.26.

Corn—Track yellow corn, No. 2, or better, for domestic delivery, is selling at $1.15 per bu. asked, for carlots.

Oats—No. 2 white, 62½c; No. 3 white, 61@61¼.

Rye—No. 2 western export, spot, $1.88 bid; bag lots nearby rye, as to quality, $1.95@2.

Hay—No. 1 timothy (nominal), $33.50@34; standard timothy, $33@33.50; No. 2 timothy, 32.50@33; No. 3 timothy, 26@28; No. 1 light clover mixed, 30@30.50; No. 2 light clover mixed, $28@29; No. 1 clover mixed, 29@29.50; No. 2 clover mixed, $25@27.

Straw—No. 1 tangled rye, $17; No. 2 tangled rye, $16.50; No. 1 wheat, $15@16; No. 2 wheat, $13@14; No. 1 oat (nominal), $18@18.50; No. 2 oat, $16@17.

Butter—Creamery, fancy, 62@63c; creamery, choice, 61; creamery, good, 60; creamery, prints, 63@65; creamery, blocks, 62@64; ladles, 43@45; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 40@42; Ohio rolls, 38@39; West Virginia rolls, 38@39; storepacked, 36; Md., Va. and Pa. dairy prints, 38@40.

Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 63@64c; Western, firsts, 61@62; West Virginia, firsts, 61; Southern, firsts, 60.

Potatoes—White, Western, Maryland and Pennsylvania, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.25; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, No. 1, per 100 lbs. $2@2.25; New Jersey, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.25; native or nearby, No. 1, per 100 lbs., $2@2.25; all sections, No. 2, per 100 lbs., $1.25@1.50; do, do, No. 3, per 100 lbs., 75c@$1; New Jersey, per 150-lb. sack, $3.25@3.50; Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per 150-lb. sack, $3.50@3.75; sweets, new North Carolina, No. 1, per brl., $3.50@4; do, Eastern Shore Virginia, No. 1, per brl., $3.75@4.25; do, Rappahannock-Potomac, per brl., $3.50@4; do native, per brl., $3.50@3.65; do, do per 4-8 bskt. 50@60c; yams, all sections, No. 1, per brl., $2.50@3; sweets and yams, No. 2, per brl. $1.50@2; do do, No. 3, per brl., $1@1.25.

Live Poultry—Chickens, old hens, 4 lbs. and over, 32@33c; do, do, small to medium, 30@32; do, do, white leghorns, 30; old roosters, 20@21; springers, large, 32@33; do, small to medium 32@33; do, white leghorns, 30; do, roughs, poor and thin, 28; ducks young pekings, 3 lbs. and over, 33; do puddle, 3 lbs. and over, 32; do, muscovey, 3 lbs. and over, 30; do, smaller and poor, 28; old, 28.

NEW YORK.—Wheat—No. 2 red and No. 2 hard, $2.41, spot, c. i. f. track New York, and No. 2 mixed durum, $2.29, c. i. f., to arrive.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, $1.17¾, and No 2 mixed, $1.16¾, c. i. f., New York, 10-day shipment.

Oats—No. 1 white, 66@66½c; pork easy; mess, $30@31.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 60@60½c; creamery, extras (92 score), 59@59½; firsts (88 to 91 score), 48@58; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 37.

Eggs—Fresh gathered, extra firsts, 67@69c; firsts, 63@66; State, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery whites, firsts to extras, 87@$1.03; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery browns extras, 75@84; do, gathered browns and mixed colors, firsts to extras, 63@71.

Cheese—State, whole milk, flats, held, specials, 28¼@29c; do, fresh specials, 27@28; do, fresh average run, 26; state, whole milk, twins, held, specials 28@28½; do average run, 27½.

Live poultry—Chickens, by freight, 25@27c; fowls, 28@30; old roosters, 20.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 2 red winter, $2.32@2.37; No. 2 red winter garlicky, $2.17@2.22.

Oats—No. 2 white, 65½@66½; No. 3 white, 64½@65½.

Butter—Western, creamery, extras, 58c; nearby prints, fancy, 66@69.

Live Poultry—Fowls, not leghorns, 30@27c, as to size and quality; do white leghorns, 28@30; spring chickens, not leghorns, 25@32; do, leghorns, 24@29.

Corn, as to quality and location, $1.15@1.18, the latter for No. 1 yellow.

Eggs—Nearby, firsts, 66@67c; do, current receipts, 65; Western, extra, firsts, 65@67; do firsts 61@64; fancy selected, packed, 77@78.

Cheese—New York, whole milk, fancy, flat, 28¾@29¼c; common to good, 25@28; long-horns, 28½@29¼; single daisies, 28½@29.

Hay—Timothy, No. 2, $31@32; do, No. 3, $27@29; sample, no grade, $18@21; clover mixed hay, light mixed, $29@30; No. 1 mixed, $27@28.

LIVE STOCK

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Hogs—Heavies and heavy Yorkers, $16.50@16.75; light Yorkers and pigs, $16@16.25.

Sheep and Lambs—Top sheep, $7.75; top lambs, $13.25.

Calves—Top, $19.

NEW YORK.—Cattle—Steers, $7@16.50; bulls, $5@7.50; cows, $2.50@8.

Calves—Veals, $14@21; culls, $12@13; fed calves, $9@11; grassers, $6.50@7; Western, $7.50@11; yearlings, $4@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $3@6.50; culls, $2@2.50; lambs, $10@13.75; culls, $7@9.

KANSAS CITY.—Cattle—Heifers steady to 25c higher; few choice lots, $12@12.25; calves, 25@50c lower; all other classes mostly steady; corn fed steers, $17.70 (highest for year); grassers, $8@14; good and choice vealers, $14.50@15; top, $15.25.

Appetite of Birds.

Birds are usually voracious eaters. Some birds consume two and a half times their weight of food in twenty-four hours. The heron, which has the light weight of four pounds in spite of its size, is a striking example. Wild pigeons are among the greediest eaters.

Novel Table.

A novel table for workshops can be turned and locked in thirty-two different positions to save the labor of moving objects on which work is being done.

Let the Money You Spend EARN YOU INTEREST!

We Propose To Give A Discount Of

5c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Cash Sales And A Discount of

2c

ON THE DOLLAR

On All Accounts Settled Every 30 Days

A few special bargains until further notice:

Good Fat Meat, 27c. Lard, 30c. Cheese, 40c. Prunes, 25c. Soap, 5c. up to 10c.

One thousand pairs of shoes at less than factory price, and many other articles which we want to move to make room for Spring Stock.

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Don't fail to write or see us before buying
FARMVILLE MFG. CO.,
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DISTINCTIVE *Printing*

¶ Printing that will attract attention and put your advertising in a class by itself—printing that contains originality in conception and excellence in its execution—this quality of originality and individuality characterizes all the printed work we turn out.

Sticking Type

is one thing and *Artistically Designed Advertising*

is another. We specialize in the latter—the kind that will make your letterheads, stationery and advertising matter a credit to your business. ¶ See us the next time you need something in the printing line.

Advertising?

If it is results you want you should use this paper. It circulates in the majority of homes in the community and has always been considered

The Family Newspaper

The grown-ups quarrel about it, the children cry for it, and the whole family reads it from cover to cover. They will read your ad if you place it before them in the proper medium.

We Are Ready

To turn out that job of printing whenever you need it.

Our Prices Are Right